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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/693,736	10/24/2003	Jianwei Yuan	555255005011	2401
7590	10/13/2006			EXAMINER NGUYEN, CHAUT
David B. Cochran, Esq. JONES DAY North Point 901 Lakeside Ave Cleveland, OH 44114			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 10/13/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/693,736	YUAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Chau Nguyen	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5, 7-10, 17-26, 28-32 and 34-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5, 7-10, 17-26, 28-32, and 34-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Amendment filed on 07/24/2006 has been entered. Claims 1-5, 7-10, 17-26, 28-32, and 34-38 are presented for examination. Claims 11-16, 27, 33 and 39 are canceled.

***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments, see Affidavits filed on 07/24/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-39 under Sylthe have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Reiley, Yalovsky, Whitledge, and Bourbakis as discussed below.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-5, 9-10, 28, 30-32, and 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Reiley et al. (Reiley), US Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0016801.

5. As to independent claims 1 and 10, Reiley discloses a computer implemented method of generating summary information for an electronic document for use by a mobile communication device, comprising:

analyzing a content structure or properties within an electronic document (page 2, paragraph [0015]: parsing a web document (electronic document) to create a data structure comprised of hierarchical organization of elements and conducting analysis of elements in the data structure);

generating document summary information includes an assemblage of a plurality of summary entries selected from the contents of the electronic document based on the analysis of the content structure or properties (page 6, paragraph [0065], page 7, paragraphs [0082]-[0083], page 8, paragraph [0089] and page 9, paragraph [0110]: after the analysis is complete, the content of the web document is passed to the transformer, which then reorganizes, summarizes, and removes information, where appropriate, from the hierarchical structure);

providing the document summary information for a mobile communication device (Fig. 1 and page 9, paragraphs [0110]-[0111]: when the transformer completes its process, it passes the newly-structured hierarchical structure to a device specific

generator which takes the hierarchical structure and generates content that is configured to be displayed on the user device 100 (mobile communication device)).

6. As to dependent claims 2 and 30, Reiley discloses wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying a table of contents in the electronic document (page 7, paragraphs [0082]-[0083]).

7. As to dependent claims 3 and 31, Reiley discloses wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying a plurality of spreadsheet worksheets in the electronic document (page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0039] and page 5, paragraph [0057]).

8. As to dependent claims 4 and 32, Reiley discloses wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying a plurality of document pages in the electronic document (page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0039]).

9. As to dependent claim 5, Reiley discloses wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises analyzing text formatting in the electronic document (pages 5-6, paragraphs [0063]-[0067]).

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10. As to dependent claim 9, Reiley discloses wherein the summary information is provided to the mobile communication device without the electronic document (page 6, paragraph [0074] and page 7, paragraph [0082]).

11. As to independent claim 28, Reiley discloses a server for generating summary information for electronic documents, comprising:

a structured document summarization process which generates summary information by selecting a plurality of summary entries from an electronic document based on a predetermined content structure identified in the electronic document (page 2, paragraph [0015]: parsing a web document (electronic document) to create a data structure comprised of hierarchical organization of elements and conducting analysis of elements in the data structure; page 6, paragraph [0065], page 7, paragraphs [0082]-[0083], page 8, paragraph [0089] and page 9, paragraph [0110]: after the analysis is complete, the content of the web document is passed to the transformer, which then reorganizes, summarizes, and removes information, where appropriate, from the hierarchical structure); and

a formatted document summarization process which generates summary information by selecting a plurality of summary entries from an electronic document based on differences in content formatting identified in the electronic document (page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0041]: the web page (electronic document) is divided into several elements including headings, paragraphs, lists, separators, graphics, tables, table item,

etc...and these are content properties, and the transformer uses analysis rule to categorize the elements).

12. As to independent claim 35, Reiley discloses a system which facilitates the communication of summary information for electronic documents to mobile communication device, comprising:

a server having a structured document summarization process which generates summary information by selecting a plurality of summary entries from an electronic document based on a predetermined content structure identified in the electronic document (page 2, paragraph [0015]: parsing a web document (electronic document) to create a data structure comprised of hierarchical organization of elements and conducting analysis of elements in the data structure; page 6, paragraph [0065], page 7, paragraphs [0082]-[0083], page 8, paragraph [0089] and page 9, paragraph [0110]: after the analysis is complete, the content of the web document is passed to the transformer, which then reorganizes, summarizes, and removes information, where appropriate, from the hierarchical structure);

a wireless communication network which communicates the summary information to a mobile communication device in response to a request for the electronic document (Fig. 1 and page 9, paragraphs [0110]-[0111]: when the transformer completes its process, it passes the newly-structured hierarchical structure to a device specific generator which takes the hierarchical structure and generates content that is configured to be displayed on the user device 100 (mobile communication device)).

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13. As to dependent claim 36, Reiley discloses a mobile communication device which receives the summary information in response to the request for the electronic document (Fig. 4 and page 7, paragraph [0082]).

14. As to dependent claim 37, Reiley discloses the server having a formatted document summarization process which generates summary information by selecting a plurality of summary entries from an electronic document based on differences in content formatting identified in the electronic document (page 7, paragraph [0082]: the hierarchical structure represents a general summary or table of contents for the content of the web document (electronic document); and page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0041]: the web page (electronic document) is divided into several elements including headings, paragraphs, lists, separators, graphics, tables, table item, etc...and these are content properties, and the transformer uses analysis rule to categorize the elements).

As to dependent claim 38, Reiley discloses the server having an unstructured/unformatted document summarization process which generates summary information by selecting a plurality of summary entries from an electronic document based on differences in paragraph sizes in the electronic document (page 7, paragraph [0082]: the hierarchical structure represents a general summary or table of contents for the content of the web document (electronic document); and page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0041]: the web page (electronic document) is divided into several elements including

headings, paragraphs, lists, separators, graphics, tables, table item, etc...and these are content properties, and the transformer uses analysis rule to categorize the elements).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claims 7, 17, 19-20, 22-25 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reiley as applied to claims 1-5, 9-10, 28, 30-32, and 35-38 above, and further in view of Yalovsky et al. (Yalovsky), US Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0073872.

17. As to dependent claims 7, 17, and 34, Reiley however does not explicitly disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying differences in paragraph alignments or indents in the electronic document. Yalovsky discloses a mechanism for pasting data from a source document into a destination document with different format, the source document having multiple levels of the elements (paragraphs) which are aligned differently (Abstract and Fig. 4). Yalovsky also discloses that when pasting a selection from a source document into a destination document, the levels of elements (paragraphs) are maintained but the format is

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changed (Fig. 4 and pages 3-4, paragraphs [0031]-[0032]), thus this step implies identifying differences in paragraph alignments in the source document when pasting it to the destination document. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings Yalovsky and Reiley to include analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying differences in paragraph alignments or indents in the electronic document so the pasting data from the source document into the destination document still maintains the same paragraph alignments but different formats.

18. As to independent claim 19, Reiley discloses a computer implemented method of generating summary information for an electronic document, comprising:

identifying an electronic document for which to generate summary information having a plurality of summary entries (page 2, paragraph [0015]: parsing a web document (electronic document) to create a data structure comprised of hierarchical organization of elements and conducting analysis of elements in the data structure; page 6, paragraph [0065], page 7, paragraphs [0082]-[0083], page 8, paragraph [0089] and page 9, paragraph [0110]: after the analysis is complete, the content of the web document is passed to the transformer, which then reorganizes, summarizes, and removes information, where appropriate, from the hierarchical structure);

in the generation of the summary information:

if the electronic document has a predetermined content structure,  
selecting the plurality of summary entries from the electronic document based on

the predetermined content structure (page 7, paragraph [0082]: the hierarchical structure represents a general summary or table of contents for the content of the web document (electronic document)); and

otherwise, if the electronic document has content properties, selecting the plurality of summary entries from the electronic document based on differences in the content properties (page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0041]: the web page (electronic document) is divided into several elements including headings, paragraphs, lists, separators, graphics, tables, table item, etc...and these are content properties, and the transformer uses analysis rule to categorize the elements).

Reiley, however, does not explicitly disclose the content properties comprises paragraph alignments or indents. Yalovsky discloses a mechanism for pasting data from a source document into a destination document with different format, the source document having multiple levels of the elements (paragraphs) which are aligned differently (Abstract and Fig. 4). Yalovsky also discloses that when pasting a selection from a source document into a destination document, the levels of elements (paragraphs) are maintained but the format is changed (Fig. 4 and pages 3-4, paragraphs [0031]-[0032]), thus this step implies identifying differences in paragraph alignments in the source document when pasting it to the destination document. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings Yalovsky and Reiley to include analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying differences in paragraph alignments or

indents in the electronic document so the pasting data from the source document into the destination document still maintains the same paragraph alignments but different formats.

19. As to dependent claim 20, Reiley and Yalovsky disclose providing the summary information in response to a request for the electronic document by a mobile communication device (Reiley, Fig. 1 and page 9, paragraphs [0110]-[0111]: when the transformer completes its process, it passes the newly-structured hierarchical structure to a device specific generator which takes the hierarchical structure and generates content that is configured to be displayed on the user device 100 (mobile communication device)).

20. As to dependent claim 22, Reiley and Yalovsky disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying a table of contents in the electronic document (Reiley, page 7, paragraphs [0082]-[0083]).

21. As to dependent claim 23, Reiley and Yalovsky disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying a plurality of spreadsheet worksheets in the electronic document (Reiley, page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0039] and page 5, paragraph [0057]).

22. As to dependent claim 24, Reiley and Yalovsky disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying a plurality of document pages in the electronic document (Reiley, page 3, paragraphs [0038]-[0039]).

23. As to dependent claim 25, Reiley and Yalovsky disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises analyzing text formatting in the electronic document (Reiley, pages 5-6, paragraphs [0063]-[0067]).

24. Claims 8, 18, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reiley as applied to claims 1-5, 9-10, 28, 30-32, and 35-38 above, and further in view of Bourbakis et al. (Bourbakis), US Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0145279.

25. As to dependent claims 8, 18, and 29, Reiley however does not explicitly disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying differences in paragraph sizes in the electronic document. Bourbakis discloses a method for reconstructing new document from a group of old ones by analyzing paragraphs of the group to extract important statistical feature such as the size of the paragraphs in text characters (Abstract and page 2, paragraph [0024]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bourbakis and Reiley to include identifying differences in paragraph sizes in the electronic document to remove the redundant text.

26. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reiley and Yalovsky as applied to claims 7, 17, 19-20, 22-25 and 34 above, and further in view of Whitledge et al. (Whitledge), US Patent No. 6,925,595.

27. As to dependent claims 26, Reiley and Yalovsky do not explicitly disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises analyzing at least one of text font names, text font sizes, text font weights, and text font styles in the electronic document. Whitledge discloses converting electronic document for a PDA, the PDA display has less than SuperVGA resolution and is grayscale, the display font for the text displayed has been changed to Arial (col. 23, lines 1-29 and Figures 8A&8B). Since Whitledge teaches a method and system for converting electronic data to display on a user device such as hand-held, wireless phone, PDA or other device, which is similar to the system for formatting network content into a device specific format (mobile phone) of Reiley and Yalovsky, thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Whitledge and Reiley and Yalovsky to include the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises analyzing at least one of text font names, text font sizes, text font weights, and text font styles in the electronic document for the purpose of providing content conversion application to convert electronic documents to match the capabilities of a user device or the preferences of a user.

28. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reiley and Yalovsky as applied to claims 7, 17, 19-20, 22-25 and 34 above, and further in view of Bourbakis et al. (Bourbakis), US Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0145279.

29. As to dependent claim 21, Reiley and Yalovsky however do not explicitly disclose wherein the act of analyzing the content structure or properties comprises identifying differences in paragraph sizes in the electronic document. Bourbakis discloses a method for reconstructing new document from a group of old ones by analyzing paragraphs of the group to extract important statistical feature such as the size of the paragraphs in text characters (Abstract and page 2, paragraph [0024]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bourbakis and Reiley and Yalovsky to include identifying differences in paragraph sizes in the electronic document to remove the redundant text.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chau Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4092. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at (571) 272-4136.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. On July 15, 2005, the Central Facsimile (FAX) Number will change from 703-872-9306 to 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chau Nguyen  
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